ecology and environment, inc.
160 SPEAR STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94105, TEL. 415/777-2811
International Specialists in the Environment

MEMORANDUM

TO: Caroline ~~Paul La Courreye,~~ EPA Region IX Site Screening Coordinator

FROM: Chris Lichens, Ecology and Environment, Inc.

DATE: August 29, 1989

SUBJECT: Completed Work

cc: Marcia Brooks, E & E, Inc.

Attached is the following completed:

PA___ PA Review___ SSI X LSI___ SIRe___

Other_____

Site Name: Dos Palos Airport

EPA ID #: CAD980736953

City, County: Dos Palos, Merced County, California

State Recommendation:
(for Reviews only)

FOR EPA USE ONLY

CERCLIS Lead: EPA Alias = Spain Air

SI complete 9/12/89 gjd

R LSI ≤ M
C

c/tm/dospalos/cwm

48097

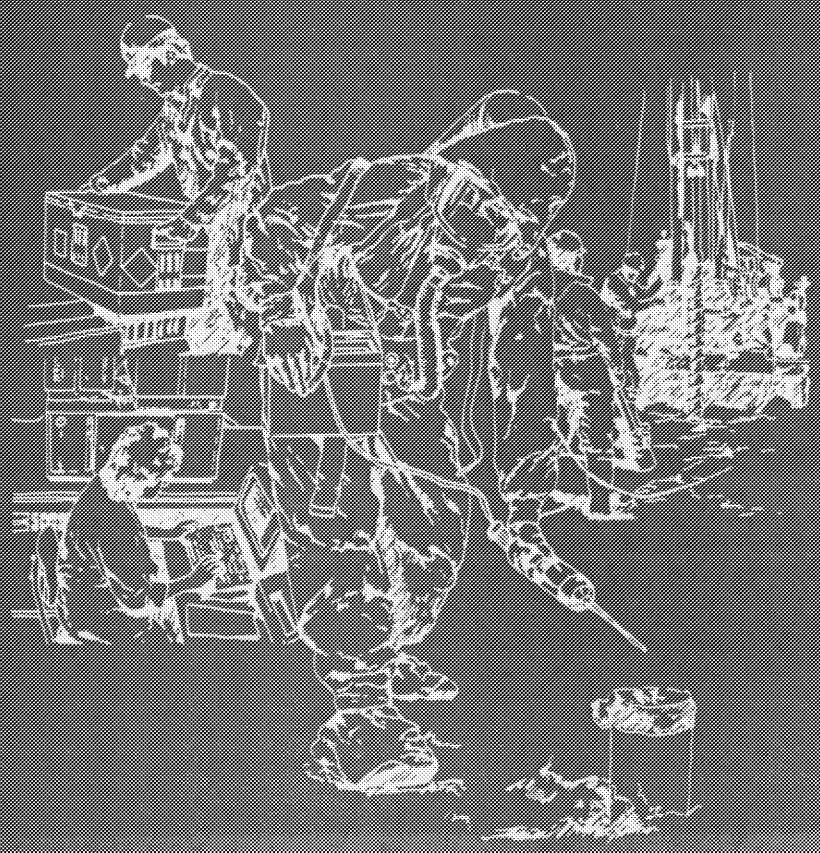
EPA

HAZARDOUS SITE EVALUATION DIVISION

Purpose: CERCLA Screening Site Inspection

Site: Dos Palos Airport
15723 Folsom Avenue
Dos Palos, CA 93620
Merced County

Field Investigation Team Zone II



CONTRACT NO.
68-01-7347

ecology and environment, inc.
International Specialists in the Environment

Purpose: CERCLA Screening Site Inspection

Site: Dos Palos Airport
15723 Folsom Avenue
Dos Palos, CA 93620
Merced County

Site EPA ID Number:	CAD980736953
TDD Number:	F9-8902-029
Program Account Number:	FCA0903SAA
FIT Investigators:	Toner Mitchell Lorene Flaming
Date of Inspection:	April 19, 1989
Report Prepared By:	Toner Mitchell
Report Date:	August 29, 1989
FIT Review/Concurrence:	J. Beer 8/30/89
Submitted To:	Paul La Courreye Site Screening Coordinator EPA, Region IX

ecology and environment, inc.
160 SPEAR STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94105, TEL. 415/777-2811
International Specialists in the Environment

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

1. SITE DESCRIPTION

Pursuant to Technical Directive Document number F9-8902-029, Ecology and Environment, Inc.'s Field Investigation Team (E&E FIT) conducted a Screening Site Inspection at Dos Palos Airport in Dos Palos, California on April 19, 1989. This report summarizes E&E FIT's investigative efforts and draws conclusions regarding the site's eligibility for inclusion on the National Priorities List (NPL).

Dos Palos Airport, a.k.a. Spain Air Incorporated (Spain Air), is an aerial pesticide and fertilizer applicator at 15723 Folsom Avenue in Dos Palos, California (Township 11S, Range 12E, Section 23, U.S. Geological Survey Dos Palos Quadrangle). For the location of the Spain Air site, see Figure 1-1. The facility's previous owner, Frank Galison, began aerial pesticide application at the site in 1940. In 1962, the facility was purchased by Bill Spain, who has continued this type of business up until the present. Spain Air is a "restricted use" airport and is not available for public use as a private or commercial air terminal (8).

On-site features at Spain Air include a front office, a warehouse for pesticide, herbicide and fertilizer storage, airplane hangars, a plane loading area, a taxiway and runway, an equipment washing and rinsewater containment station, and a waste oil storage area. Spain Air owns four crop dusting planes (8).

On-site operations consist primarily of loading planes and rinsing planes and other equipment of chemical residues. Planes are loaded either in the field or on-site with a dry connect system designed to prevent chemical spills. Pesticides or herbicides are emptied into tanks attached to the rear ends of Spain Air's loading trucks. Water is mixed in to dilute the chemicals and a hose is run from the truck tanks directly to the crop dusters' storage tanks (hoppers). Once a plane is loaded, the inside of the truck tank is washed and the rinsewater from this operation is added to the plane's pesticide mixture before it is applied (8).

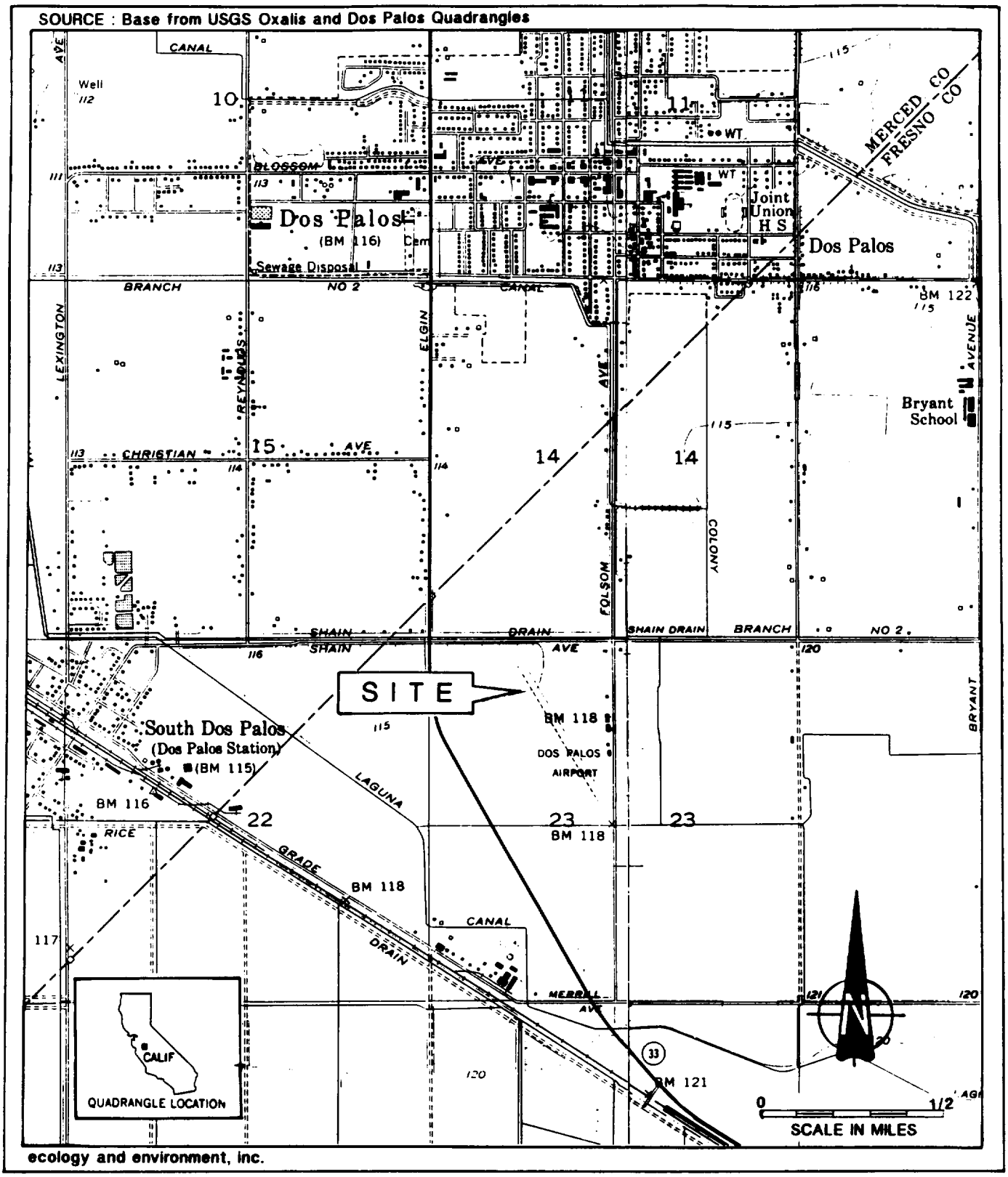


Figure 1-1 SPAIN AIR, INC.

15723 FOLSOM AVE
DOS PALOS, CA 93620

Prior to 1984, equipment washing took place at a concrete pad located in the northeast portion of the site. Rinsewater from plane and pesticide container washings was directed to a large, unlined, trench near the site's northern boundary. Rinsed pesticide containers were stacked near this trench on uncovered ground (see Figure 1-2: Facility Map) (1).

In 1985, Spain Air improved its equipment washing station by installing a 50 foot by 80 foot by 6 inch concrete slab and several above ground rinsewater storage tanks. In this system, returning cropdusters are taken to the slab where they are rinsed of chemicals that may have accumulated on their exteriors during crop dusting activities. Rinsewater flows to a drain in the center of the pad which leads to an underground, double walled, stainless steel sump. The sump has a leak detection system and is inspected twice daily by Spain Air employees. The sump's contents are then pumped to one of the above ground rinsewater tanks before being reloaded into the plane. Rinsewater is then reapplied to crops. A Spain Air official stated that immediate reapplication was necessary to prevent the buildup of chemical residues in the system. Empty pesticide containers are also taken to the washpad for triple rinsing and are subsequently stored in a dry section of the facility's warehouse before being hauled to the Merced County Landfill for disposal (8).

Spain Air is not currently listed in the EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) database.

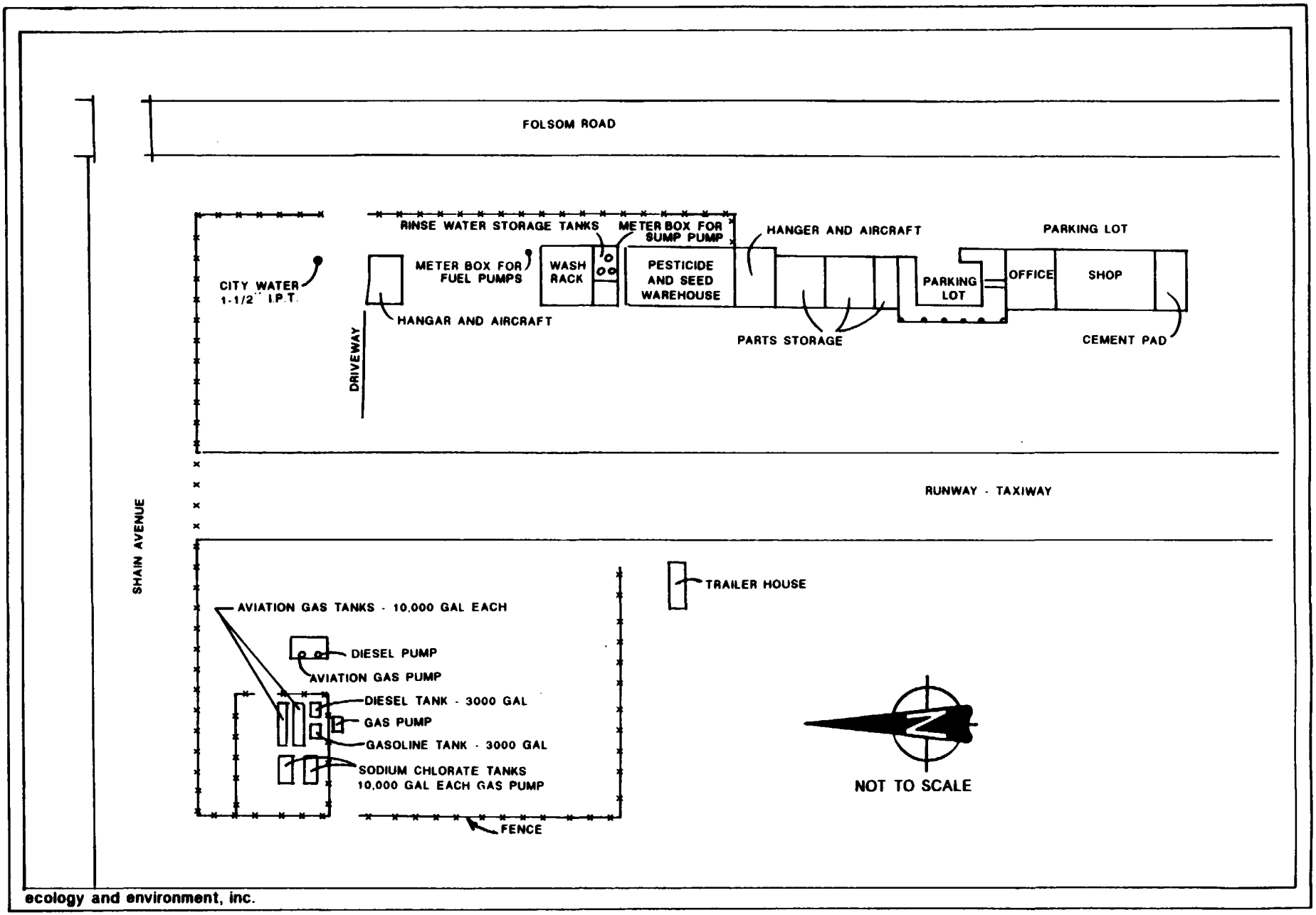


Figure 1-2 FACILITY MAP
DOS PALOS AIRPORT

2. APPARENT PROBLEM

On August 9, 1979, an inspection report filed by an official from the California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) indicated that the facility's equipment washing system posed a threat to regional groundwater. At that time, Spain Air's washdown area consisted of a 25 feet by 25 feet concrete pad with a central drain. Instead of flowing into a sump, rinsewater from plane and container washings was directed through an underground pipeline to an unlined ditch at the northern end of the Spain Air property. The ditch was approximately 300 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 6 feet deep. Pesticide residues and rinsewater from planes were also discharged into the ditch. These methods of rinsewater disposal had been practiced since Spain Air began operating at the site in 1962, although it is probable that the site's previous owners disposed of rinsewater in a similar fashion (1).

A water sample taken from the ditch by Twining Laboratories, Inc. for Spain Air in November 1979 contained toxaphene at 4.3 parts per million and DEF at 25 parts per million (3). Subsequent composite soil sampling throughout the facility by the California Department of Health Services (DOHS) in 1986 revealed the presence of Diazinon (130 ppm), DEF (43 ppm), Ethion (13,000 ppm), Thiodan I (770 ppm), Thiodan II (330 ppm), 2,4-D Acid (29 ppm), Dinoseb (5.8 ppm), Methomyl (1,900 ppm), Dioxacarb (0.14 ppm), and Carbaryl (0.6 ppm) in on-site soils. Due to this extensive soil contamination, Spain Air was placed on the California Bond Expenditure Plan in 1985 (16).

Although pesticide containers were triple rinsed in accordance with state regulations, some containers were burned on-site. In a September 14, 1982 inspection of the facility by DOHS, as many as 100 uncovered empty pesticide containers were noted at the facility's former washpad. Strong pesticide odors were also noted during FIT the inspection (17).

The former rinsewater disposal ditch no longer exists at the facility. It was backfilled with soil and manure in November of 1984 (8).

3. HRS FACTORS

3.1 OBSERVED RELEASE

Past rinsewater disposal at the site consisted of pumping pesticide contaminated rinsewater into an unlined trench. Extensive soil contamination has been documented at the Spain Air facility. A composite soil sample taken at the site in 1986 contained several pesticides at concentrations of up to 13,000 parts per million. Soil sampling efforts were not specifically directed to soils in the vicinity of the former rinsewater disposal trench. A rinsewater sample taken from the trench in 1979 also contained pesticides (DEF was found at 25 ppm). Groundwater on-site occurs at levels up to 5 feet below ground surface in the vicinity of the site. The rinsewater trench itself was 6 feet deep.

During a joint FIT and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) site inspection of the Spain Air facility on April 19, 1989, an RWQCB official stated that his agency would require Spain Air to produce additional sampling data. He indicated that surface, subsurface, and groundwater samples were needed to adequately characterize the site (8). To date, Spain Air has not provided RWQCB with the required sampling results (13). However, past and present unremediated conditions on-site suggest that the potential for an observed release to the groundwater pathway at the Spain Air facility is high.

The closest downgradient surface water to the facility is the Shain Drain and the Laguna Canal. Although both of these waterways are within 0.5 miles from Spain Air, the facility's slope and the intervening terrain are flat (less than 2% grade) (8). An observed release to surface water has not been documented at the site and it appears that the potential for future releases is low due to low surface gradient conditions.

Although a release of hazardous substances to the air has not been documented at Spain Air, there is a high potential for release. Pesticide contaminated dust particles may become airborne and pose a threat to public health. There have also been reports of pesticide odors emanating from the site (7).

3.2 DIRECT CONTACT/FIRE EXPLOSION

A list of hazardous materials used on-site includes several pesticides that are characterized as flammable or combustible. All of the chemicals used at the site are stored in the facility's warehouse. The facility is surrounded by a 6 foot high chain link fence to prevent public access (8).

3.3 WASTE TYPE AND QUANTITY

Approximately 600 to 700 gallons of rinsewater were directed to the unlined trench each month prior to the installation of the current rinsewater containment system in 1985. The trench was approximately 100 yards long, 8 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, and was capable of containing up to 666 cubic yards of rinsewater.

Current operations at the site generate 100 to 200 gallons of rinsewater each day. This water drains to an underground sump before being pumped into a 10,000 gallon, above ground tank. Water stored in the above ground tank is immediately reapplied to crops (8).

Empty pesticide containers at the facility are triple rinsed before being taken to the Merced County Sanitary Landfill for disposal (8). A 1979 inspection conducted by RWQCB indicated that up to 100 empty pesticide containers had been stored on open ground at the site. Some of these containers appeared to be burned (1).

The facility generates up to 150 gallons of waste oil every three months. This waste oil is stored in barrels on the ground at the west end of the site. Waste oil is hauled away and recycled by Recycling Oil, Inc. of Patterson, California (11).

3.4 GROUNDWATER

The Spain Air facility is located in the southern section of California's Central Valley. It is underlain by moderately permeable sandy and silty alluvial deposits. There is a shallow groundwater aquifer at approximately 5 feet below ground surface and a deeper aquifer at approximately 55 feet below ground surface. The Corcoran Clay layer is present approximately 250 feet in the Dos Palos area but it is beneath the area's aquifer of concern. It is unlikely that another confining layer of such significance separates the two regional aquifers beneath the Spain Air site (18, 19). Based on the apparent absence of a subsurface confining layer, it appears that contamination entering the uppermost aquifer may migrate down to deeper groundwater zones.

The city of Dos Palos purchases drinking and irrigation water from the Central California Irrigation District. The City's water is diverted from the Delta Mendota Canal to the Main Canal. Water is then directed to the Colony Main Canal where it is tapped for public use (4).

The Central California Irrigation District has seven wells along the Colony Main Canal that supplement the canal's water supply. One of these wells is just under 3 miles east of the facility and is screened at approximately 60 feet below ground surface. This well is located within 0.5 miles of another well that is just beyond 3 miles from Spain Air. These wells contribute to a blended system. In summer months, water is pumped into the Colony Main Canal from these wells to supplement water diverted from the Delta Mendota Canal. In winter, however, groundwater from the Central California Irrigation District's wells is the sole drinking water source for approximately 6,000 Dos Palos and South Dos Palos residents. Several additional private domestic wells lie within a 3-mile radius of the site, probably serving less than 100 additional targets. The closest well to the site is a domestic well within 1 mile of the Spain Air facility (4). The groundwater gradient in the vicinity of Spain Air is generally to the southeast (12).

The net seasonal precipitation for the Dos Palos area is 6.49 inches (15).

3.5 SURFACE WATER

The nearest surface water to the site is the Shain Drain, approximately 1,000 feet north of the site. It flows to the west, away from the Colony Main Canal. The Colony Main Canal is within 2 miles of the site. It is elevated and only collects surface runoff when drains are pumped into it. The only location where the contents of the Shain Drain could be pumped into the canal is upstream of Spain Air (4).

The Laguna Canal lies approximately 1 mile west of the site. It is not used for irrigation or drinking purposes (4). It flows into a series of duck ponds and marshes approximately 6 miles downstream of the facility.

The average one year, 24-hour rainfall is 1.25 inches (15).

3.6 AIR

As previously mentioned, soil contamination with several pesticides has been documented at Spain Air. Soil removal has not taken place at the site, indicating a potential for pesticides to become airborne via dust particles. Local residents have also complained about pesticide odors emanating from the site (7). The populations of Dos Palos and South Dos Palos lie within a 4-mile radius of the facility, making the air route target population approximately 6000.

3.6 PROPOSED REVISED HRS CONSIDERATIONS

The facility is secured from public access by a 6 foot high chain link fence.

Expanding the groundwater target radius to 4 miles would not add a significant number of targets to the groundwater pathway. At least one additional municipal well would be located within this radius. However, since Dos Palos' water supply system is blended, the potentially affected target population would remain the same.

There is a possible sensitive environment within 15 miles downstream of the site on the Laguna Canal. The Giant Garter Snake (listed as a federally endangered species) has been sighted at duck ponds that are fed by the Laguna Canal (10).

The Colony Main Canal and the Laguna Canal are used by sport fishermen. In addition, the Laguna Canal feeds several ponds (6 miles northwest of the facility) that are used by several area hunting clubs (10). Since they are elevated, the possibility for runoff entering either of the regional canals is low. Therefore, the potential for contamination entering the human food chain via downstream waterfowl and gamefish species is low.

The potential for a release of chemicals from Spain Air to the air is high. Soil contamination exists on-site, indicating a potential for pesticide contaminated dust particles to become airborne.

4. SUMMARY OF FIT ACTIVITIES

On April 19, 1989, Lorene Flaming and Toner Mitchell of Ecology and Environment, Inc.'s Field Investigation Team (E&E FIT) conducted an interview and Site Inspection at the Spain Air facility. Accompanying them was James Stites of the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region.

The interview began in the office of the facility's owner, Bill Spain. Mr. Spain's brother Bob was also present. Several questions regarding the site's history were addressed before Bill Spain led a tour of the facility. During the tour, Ms. Flaming monitored hazardous vapors and dust levels in ambient air with an HNU Photoionizer and a dustmeter. Photographs were taken of specific points of interest at the facility.

The tour began in the hangar area, where plane maintenance activities were observed. Mr. Spain then proceeded to the facility's new equipment washing station and explained the proper plane and container washing procedures. The concrete pad appeared to be of adequate size and construction to properly contain plane rinsewater. The pad gradually sloped toward a large drain leading to a below ground sump. Mr. Spain explained that rinsewater is pumped from the sump to one of two above ground storage tanks. The storage tanks were empty at the time of the interview.

The inspection then proceeded to the location of the former rinsewater disposal trench, approximately 50 feet north of the equipment washing area. Stained soil clearly outlined the dimensions of the trench. Other areas of soil staining were visible in the vicinity of the trench. There were no pesticide odors detected at this portion of the facility.

Pesticide loading trucks were then observed at the western end of the facility. Mr. Spain explained the dry connect system that he implements to minimize chemical spills during loading. A 100 gallon polyplastic mixing tank is attached to the back of each loading truck. Pesticide mixtures are pumped from the tanks to the planes' hoppers. Several of

the trucks also had overhead booms that are used to load planes with seeds and fertilizers.

The group then entered the facility's pesticide storage warehouse. Although pesticide odors were detected in the warehouse, monitoring equipment did not indicate that a hazardous situation existed. Bags of powdered chemicals were stacked on pallets at the south end of the warehouse. Liquid chemicals at the eastern wall of the warehouse were also stacked on pallets. A portion of the warehouse's northern section was designated as a storage area for empty pesticide containers. The warehouse also contained equipment for spill cleanups. The facility's warehouse appeared well organized and clean during the FIT interview.

In earlier FIT conversations with Mr. Stites, it was agreed that surface, subsurface and groundwater sampling was necessary in the area of the former rinsewater disposal trench. Mr. Stites expressed strong interest in RWQCB leading characterization, remediation, and, if necessary, enforcement efforts at the site. At the conclusion of the FIT interview at Spain Air, Mr. Stites indicated that RWQCB would probably require Spain Air to produce sampling results within 30 days. A sample workplan for the site had already been filed with the State in 1987 by Twining Laboratories, Inc. (Twining), Spain Air's consultant. Mr. Spain stated that all of RWQCB's sampling inquiries and requirements should be directed to Twining. Mr. Stites disagreed, indicating that RWQCB would deal directly with Spain Air. It was on the basis of RWQCB's lead for groundwater and soil sampling at the site that FIT did not deem it necessary to conduct sampling.

In a later discussion with FIT, Mr. Stites stated that RWQCB had given Spain Air until June 9, 1989 to produce the required sampling data. Spain Air requested an extension until July 10, but failed to meet this deadline. On July 24, 1989, RWQCB issued a letter to Spain Air indicating that enforcement action would be taken if sampling data were not provided in the near future. As of this writing, Spain Air has not produced sampling results (13).

5. EMERGENCY REMOVAL CONSIDERATIONS

It appears that emergency removal action may be warranted at Spain Air due to high levels (13,000 ppm Ethion) of pesticides in on-site soils. Although the facility is well secured from public access, there may be a threat to Spain Air employees.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Spain Air, Inc. is a pesticide application company that has been doing business in Dos Palos, California since 1962. Past equipment washing practices have brought the facility under the scrutiny of state and federal agencies. Prior to 1984, rinsewater from the washing of planes and empty pesticide containers was disposed of on-site in an unlined, earthen trench. Rinsewater samples taken from this trench in 1979 by a consultant to Spain Air (Twining Laboratories, Inc.) contained the pesticides toxaphene at 4.3 parts per million and DEF at 25 ppm. Subsequent composite soil sampling throughout the site by the California Department of Health Services (DOHS) in 1986 detected Diazinon (130 ppm), DEF (43 ppm), Ethion (13,000 ppm), Thiodan I (770 ppm), Thiodan II (330 ppm), 2,4-D Acid (29 ppm), Dinoseb (5.8 ppm), Methomyl (1,900 ppm), Dioxacarb (0.14 ppm), and Carbaryl (0.6 ppm). In 1985, Spain Air backfilled the disposal trench and installed a modern equipment washing system that appears to provide adequate rinsewater containment.

There is a perched aquifer in the vicinity of the site that lies approximately 5 feet below ground surface. This aquifer is separated from a deeper groundwater body by about 40 feet of moderately permeable material. The deeper aquifer supplements Dos Palos' and South Dos Palos' (combined population 5,500) summer drinking water supply and is the sole drinking water source for these cities in the winter. Although groundwater sampling data are unavailable, soil contamination on-site, the depth of Spain Air's former rinsewater disposal trench (6 feet), and the shallow depth to groundwater, indicate that the threat of pesticide contamination of groundwater is high.

The site also appears to pose a potential threat to ambient air in the vicinity of Dos Palos. Past complaints about pesticide odors, and contaminated soils on-site suggest a high air release potential at the site. The cities of Dos Palos and South Dos Palos lie within a 4-mile radius of the facility and could be adversely impacted by air contamination.

There is a high potential for groundwater and air contamination at the site. In addition, target populations for these two pathways are above 6,000. It appears that Spain Air, Inc. could qualify for inclusion on the National Priorities List due to the following factors:

- o High groundwater release potential,
- o High air release potential,
- o Soil contamination, with toxic and persistent pesticides
- o High groundwater target population, and
- o High air target population.

7. EPA RECOMMENDATION

	Initial	Date
No Further Remedial Action Planned		
Listing Site Inspection	cjd	9/12/89

Notes:

8. REFERENCES

1. Baldwin, William, California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) to Lawrence Glandon, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Inter-office memo, "Inspection of Spain-Air Pesticide Applicators South of Dos Palos," August 9, 1979.

2. Glandon, Lawrence, California Regional Water Quality Control Board to David Hollingsworth, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Inter-office memo, "Flyby Inspection of Pesticide Rinsewater Management Facilities at Dos Palos Airport," October 31, 1979.

3. Twining Laboratories, Inc., Lab results for David Hollingsworth, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, November 15, 1979.

4. Pfitzer, Bob, Central California Irrigation District, and Lorene Flaming, Ecology and Environment, Inc., telephone conversation, November 22, 1988.

5. Woodring, Paul, Dos Palos City Water Plant, and Lorene Flaming, Ecology and Environment, Inc., telephone conversation, October 20, 1988.

6. Fite, Anita, California Department of Water Resources, and Lorene Flaming, Ecology and Environment, Inc., telephone conversation, October 12, 1988.

7. California Department of Health Services Complaint Log, received from Mike Ulvevadet of the Mid-Valley Fire District against Spain-Air, January 22, 1987.

8. Mitchell, Toner, Field Notes from FIT Screening Site Inspection of Spain Air, Inc., April 19, 1989.

9. Proposal For Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Investigation Contamination Assessment Spain Air Incorporated Dos Palos, California, Twining Laboratories, August 24, 1985.

10. Brugeggeman, Bob, California Department of Fish and Game, and Toner Mitchell, Ecology and Environment, Inc., telephone conversation, July 27, 1989.

11. Spain, Bill, Spain Air Incorporated, and Toner Mitchell, Ecology and Environment, Inc., telephone conversation, July 27, 1989.

12. Pfitzer, Bob, Central California Irrigation District, and Toner Mitchell Ecology and Environment, Inc., telephone conversation, July 31, 1989.

13. Stites, Jim, California Regional Water Quality Control Board and Toner Mitchell, Ecology and Environment, Inc., telephone conversation, July 24, 1989.

14. U.S. Department of Commerce, Rainfall Frequency Atlas of the United States, Technical Paper No. 40, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1983.

15. U.S. Department of Commerce, Climatic Atlas of the United States, Environmental Science Services Administration, June 1968.

16. Prine, Jerry, California Department of Health Services, to Kit Davis, California Department of Health Services, interoffice memo regarding soil sampling results at Dos Palos Airport, October 29, 1986.

17. California Department of Health Services, Report of Inspection of Spain Air, Inc., September 14, 1982.

18. Dobrovolny, Lorna, California Department of Health Service, and Larry Oberti, Fresno County Environmental Health Department, telephone conversation, November 6, 1984.

19. Flaming, Lorene, Ecology and Environment, Inc., Reevaluation of the Preliminary Assessment of Dos Palos Airport, November 30, 1988.

PA/SI CONTACT LOG

Facility Name: Dos Palos Airport (Spain Air Inc.)
Facility ID:

Name	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
James Stites	RWQCB	(209) 445-5116	07/24/89	See Contact Report
Harry Moore	Twining Laboratories	(209) 826-1421	07/31/89	See Contact Report
Bill Spain	Spain Air Inc.	(209) 392-2120	07/25/89	See Contact Report
Bob Pfitzer	Central California Irrigation District	(209) 826-1421	07/27/89	See Contact Report
Bob Brugeggman	California DFG	(209) 222-3761	07/27/89	See Contact Report

PA/SI CONTACT LOG

Facility Name: Dos Palos Airport (Spain Air Inc.)
Facility ID:

Name	Affiliation	Phone #	Date	Information
James Stites	RWQCB	(209) 445-5116	07/24/89	See Contact Report
Harry Moore	Twining Laboratories	(209) 826-1421	07/31/89	See Contact Report
Bill Spain	Spain Air Inc.	(209) 392-2120	07/25/89	See Contact Report
Bob Pfitzer	Central California Irrigation District	(209) 826-1421	07/27/89	See Contact Report
Bob Brugeggman	California DFG	(209) 222-3761	07/27/89	See Contact Report

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: California Regional Quality Control Board		
DEPARTMENT :		
ADDRESS/CITY: Fresno		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Fresno, California		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Jim Stites	Engineer	(209) 445-5116
2.		
E & E PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Toner Mitchell		**DATE:** 07/24/89
SUBJECT: Data		
SITE NAME: Spain Air Inc. (Dos Palos Airport)		**EPA ID#:** CAD980736953

Has sent letter warning Spain Air that failure to produce soil sampling data would be met with enforcement action by RWQCB. He won't send me the sample plan that was filed by Twining Laboratories, Inc.

c/tm/spain/cr

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Twining Laboratories		
DEPARTMENT :		
ADDRESS/CITY: Fresno		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Fresno, California		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Harry Moore	Engineer	(209) 826-1421
2.		
E & E PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Toner Mitchell		**DATE:** 07/31/89
SUBJECT: Sampling Data		
SITE NAME: Spain Air, Inc. (Dos Palos Airport)		**EPA ID#:** CAD980736953

Preliminary Report will be out by end of the week with data. I'll need RWQCB or PRP approval to reviewing report.

c/tm/spain/cr

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Spain Air, Inc.		
DEPARTMENT :		
ADDRESS/CITY: Dos Palos		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Merced, California		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Bill Spain	Owner	(209) 392-2120
2.		
E & E PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Toner Mitchell		**DATE:** 07/25/89
SUBJECT: Waste Oil		
SITE NAME: Spain Air (Dos Palos Airport)		**EPA ID#:** CAD980736953

The facility generates approximately 150 gallons of waste oil every 90 days. It is hauled away by Recycling Oil, Inc. of Patterson, CA. Spain Air operates four planes. The planes are loaded in the field and on-site.

Samples have been taken but Mr. Spain has not been informed of his consultant's findings. Received letter from RWQCB on 07/18/89 requesting that he provide required sampling data.

He will forward sampling data to me.

c/tm/spain/cr

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: Central California		
DEPARTMENT : Irrigation District		
ADDRESS/CITY: Dos Palos		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Merced, California		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Bob Pfitzer		(209) 826-1421
2.		
E & E PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Toner Mitchell		**DATE:** 07/27/89
SUBJECT: Surface Water		
SITE NAME: Spain Air (Dos Palos Airport)		**EPA ID#:** CAD980736953

Shain Drain and Laguna Canal are not used for drinking or irrigation. Groundwater generally flows to the southeast. There is a well within 0.5 miles of the site but it is an irrigation well. The closest drinking well is approximately three miles from the airport. It is screened at 60 feet.

c/tm/spain/cr

CONTACT REPORT

AGENCY/AFFILIATION: California Department of Fish and Game		
DEPARTMENT :		
ADDRESS/CITY: Fresno		
COUNTY/STATE/ZIP: Fresno, California		
CONTACT(S)	**TITLE**	**PHONE**
1. Bob Brugeggman	Biologist	(209) 222-3761
2.		
E & E PERSON MAKING CONTACT: Toner Mitchell		**DATE:** 07/27/89
SUBJECT: Critical Habitat		
SITE NAME: Spain Air (Dos Palos Airport)		**EPA ID#:** CAD980736953

Canals in the area are fished for catfish and striped bass. Downstream ponds are used for duck hunting but apparently not for fishing. The giant garter snake (endangered) has been known to inhabit the area. This animal prefers marshy environments such as the duck ponds. Mr. Brugeggman believes that the ponds are a sensitive environment for this reason.

c/tm/spain/cr

APPENDIX B

PHOTODOCUMENTATION

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:13 AM

DIRECTION:

North

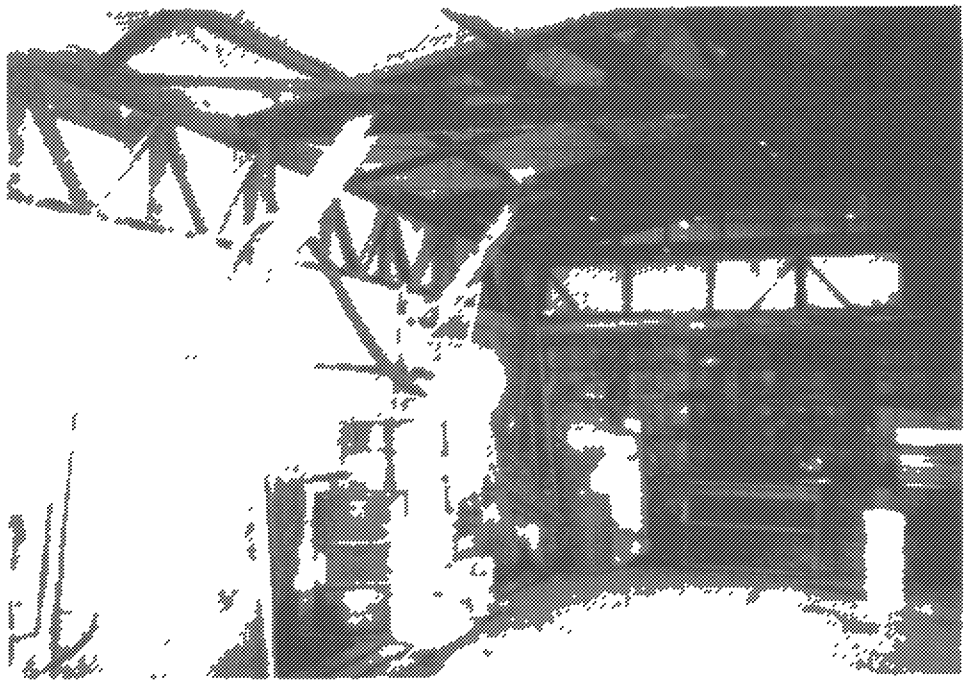
WEATHER: Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:

DESCRIPTION:



Empty pesticide containers in warehouse.

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:14 AM

DIRECTION:

North

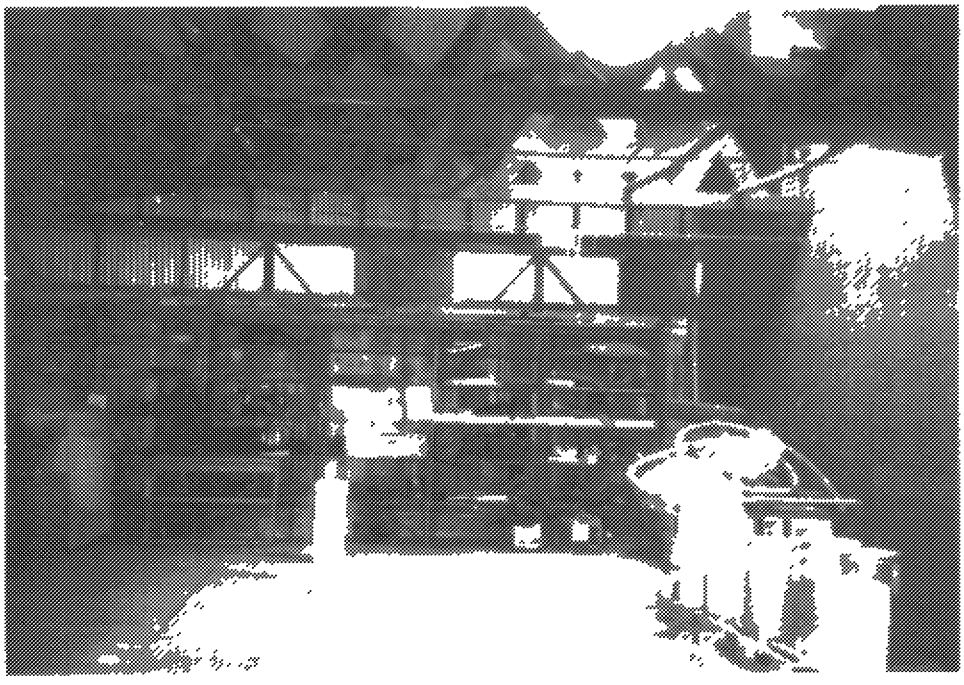
WEATHER: Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:

DESCRIPTION:



Empty pesticide containers in warehouse.

wp/tm/dospalos/fpls

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:00 AM

DIRECTION:

West

WEATHER:

Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:

DESCRIPTION:

Loading trucks with and without seed and fertilizer booms.

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:02 AM

DIRECTION:

West

WEATHER:

Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:

DESCRIPTION:

Fertilizer and seed boom on loading truck.

wp/tm/dospalos/tpls

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:10 AM

DIRECTION:

South

WEATHER: Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:

DESCRIPTION:

Powdered chemicals on pallets in warehouse.

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:11 AM

DIRECTION:

East

WEATHER: Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:

DESCRIPTION:

Pesticides on pallets in warehouse.

vp/tm/dospalos/fpls

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:06 AM

DIRECTION:

East

WEATHER: Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:

DESCRIPTION:

Former rinsevater disposal trench (stained area)

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:07 AM

DIRECTION:

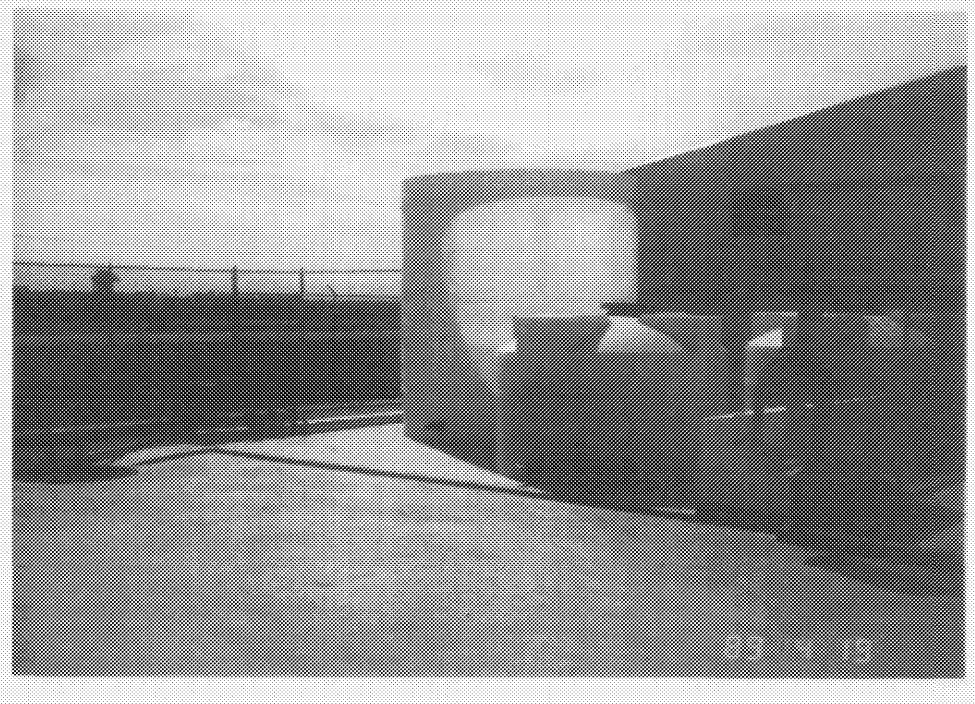
Southeast

WEATHER: Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:



DESCRIPTION:

New equipment washing station and rinsevater containment system. Drain to sump at left.

wp/tm/dospalos/fpls

FIELD PHOTOGRAPHY LOG SHEET

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:03 AM

DIRECTION:

East

WEATHER: Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:

DESCRIPTION:

Pesticide loading system on loading truck.

DATE: 4/19/89

TIME: 10:30 AM

DIRECTION:

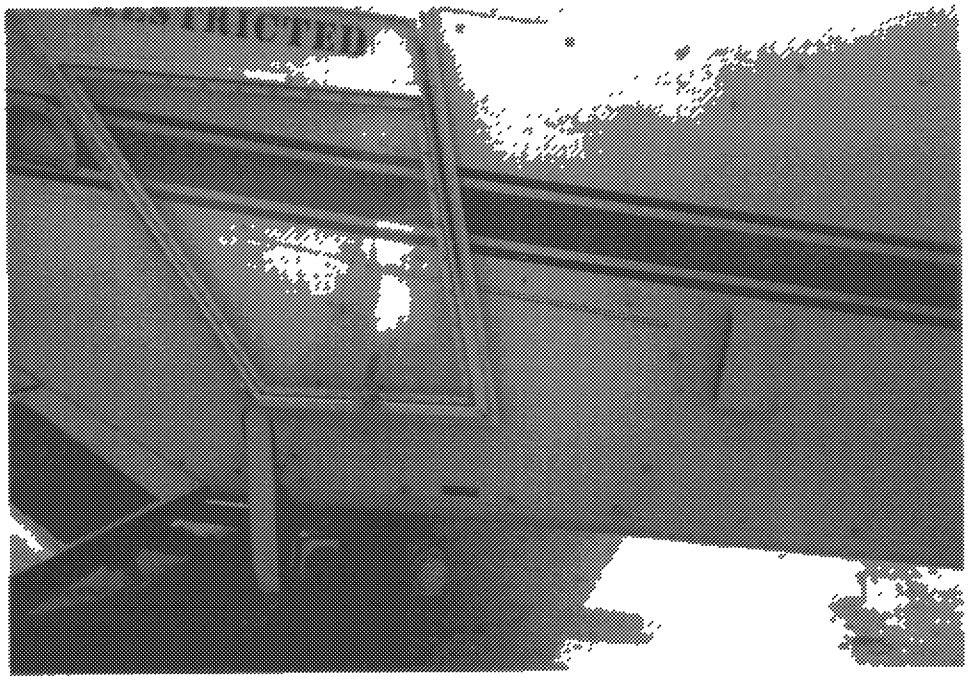
South

WEATHER: Clear

PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

Toner Mitchell

SAMPLE ID#:



DESCRIPTION:

Dry connect pesticide loading system on cropduster.

wp/tm/dospalos/fpls